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Contributors, subscribers and readers will find important information on the sixteenth advertising page following the reading matter.

VOL. XV

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PACIFISTS AND HYPHENATES NOT WANTED.

The present crisis is too serious to permit speech or action in anywise calculated to handicap the prosecution of the Great War. Before this one great objective all else must give way. It is lamentably poor patriotism to censure the President, whether the censure originate with Mr. Roosevelt, or with a pro-German American citizen. Mr. Wilson has deserved and in uniquely large degree has won, the confidence and respect of the American people. We are at war, and whatever personal opinion may have been heretofore, every person has now the one paramount duty of supporting the administration to the utmost of his ability.

Such patriotic support will mean subscribing to the Liberty Loan beyond our estimated ability. It will mean neither fostering nor tolerating disrespect for the Government. It will have a very definite influence in the prevention and immediate settlement of labor disputes. It will mean the following of the governmental policies appertaining to food supplies, wastage in public and private, industrial organization and all the other far-sighted plans which are being unfolded from Washington. It will mean increased appropriations in all communities for health conservation, which is the backbone of the nation, as is health in the army and navy the backbone of the military establishment.

At least while the war is upon us, we must of necessity have an autocratic government if it is to be powerful. We must all do some things we do not like. Individual freedom must be subor-

dated to national freedom. Organization and obedience to orders must be the watchwords. We must remind ourselves evermore that, if the issue of this war be not fought out to a finish in Europe, it will with absolute certainty seek us here in our homes.

As physicians we have a double responsibility. The one and greater, is the health of the Army and Navy. The other and nearly as great, is the health of the civilian population. Let not our loyalty be divided. Whether in civil or military service, let us learn the first lesson of the soldier, obedience.

EXTENDING FIELD OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

A review of the developing concept of preventive medicine shows an interesting trend from the original applications to the eruptive fevers and great epidemic maladies such as smallpox and plague. The history of this development would be a lengthy matter. It is however worth while in brief fashion to notice the present extension of the preventive field to new departments. Among these are the concerted lines of attack on specific diseases by improved methods of quarantine and destruction of infection. Also are to be included the vast extensions in industrial hygiene which have come about because they have been shown to pay commercially rather than because of their intrinsic public health value. Child hygiene and reduced infant mortality go hand in hand with better maternity results as inter-

ple, a person who has lost the right hand may still be a successful carpenter or market gardener; one having lost both lower extremities may be successful in some line in which he is not required to move from place to place; a man with chronic heart disease may be suitably occupied in work in which there is no special stress on that organ. The collection of this experience should be of assistance as showing what the various types can do.

The Surgeon-General requests that medical societies and physicians aid in this work by securing a list of partially disabled persons in the county who are successfully following trades or occupations. The information desired in reference to each case should include: (a) character of disability, medical or surgical; (b) the work at which the patient is employed, and degree of success; (c) the way in which he learned or entered his occupation after his injury or illness. The names of the disabled are not necessary.

If any man who has been successful after an injury or illness desires to write a short autobiography stating his experience, this will be very useful and will be utilized in preparing a booklet to be distributed to the men at the proper time.

Notice

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Examinations for positions as Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Public Health Service will be held at the U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, every few months. After four years' service, Assistant Surgeons are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon. Passed Assistant Surgeons after twelve years' service are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of Surgeon. Assistant Surgeons receive \$2000, Passed Assistant Surgeons \$2400, Surgeons \$3000, Senior Surgeons \$3500, and Assistant Surgeon-Generals \$4000 a year. When quarters are not provided, commutation at the rate of \$30, \$40 and \$50 a month, according to the grade, is allowed. All grades receive longevity pay, 10 per cent. in addition to the regular salary for every five years up to 40 per cent. after twenty years' service. Candidates must be between 23 and 32 years of age, graduates of a reputable medical college and have had one year's hospital experience or two years in general practice. The examinations will be physical, academic, professional and clinical.

Invitation to appear before the examining board may be obtained by applying to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., enclosing two testimonials as to professional and moral character, one of which must be signed by a physician. Further information may be obtained from the Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Marine Hospital, Thirteenth avenue and Lake streets, San Francisco, Calif.

Correspondence

To the Editor:—I am reporting to you the following case which may be of interest: Last night an Indian about sixty years of age, called desiring relief, as he had not made water for twenty-four hours and had just walked into town from a ranch three miles in the country. He stated he thought he would die on the road as he was in so much misery. His abdomen was enormously distended. I catheterized him with a small soft rubber catheter and withdrew 2000 c. c. of perfectly clear urine. He stated he had been drinking water-

melon seed tea all day in the hope of starting the flow but without effect. Its diuretic properties, however, only added to his misery. The immensely large quantity of urine in the bladder was interesting.

Yours very truly,

W. C. SHIPLEY.

October 15, 1917.

From the Doctor in Charge, Military Hospital, Endell Street, W. C. 2, London, England.

To Dr. L. B. Deal, M. D., 69 Fair Oaks Street, San Francisco.

Sept. 11th, 1917.

Dear Madam:

In reply to your letter to Dr. Garrett Anderson I have pleasure in giving you the following facts about the employment of women doctors by the War Office:

The medical staff of this hospital is appointed by the War Office, and has entire charge and control of the hospital. The staff is graded and paid according to rank, namely, as Major, Captain or Lieutenant. None of us are commissioned, as a commission cannot be held by women under the present Army Act of Great Britain, and as women cannot be attested or sworn in under that Act.

We are given the position of officers with the pay and allowances of R. A. M. C. officers. In other military hospitals many women are employed. Some of these are graded and paid according to rank as we are here. Others are engaged as civilian practitioners at a flat rate of 24/- a day without uniform or other allowances. It should be noted that there are men doctors in military hospitals engaged on these terms also. Men so engaged are ineligible for general military service, and the War Office has a habit of regarding women as also ineligible for general service.

Our staff here has certain privileges. It is permanent and cannot be moved about by the War Office, and each member except Dr. Garrett Anderson and myself has an opportunity of terminating her appointment every six months.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FLORA MURRAY, M. D.,

Doctor in Charge, Military Hospital, Endell St., W. C. 2, London.

To the Editor:

In answer to your request of October 1st for personal impressions of our new experiences as medical officers, I might mention one phase of the work that has struck me as particularly important, and one that has unusual opportunities for close and continual observation. I feel that we are all striving to have our fighting men efficient and in our efforts to get physically fit men we may overlook the fact that they can be mentally unfit for service. In this war, as never before, the intelligence of the individual soldier, or sailor, counts, and it is up to the medical department to recognize the mentally dull—those who would be utterly useless in an emergency. I don't mean to recognize a defective that any one could point out, but to be able to determine with some degree of definiteness the mentality of a recruit.

In the short time I have been stationed at the U. S. Naval Reserve Training Station, San Pedro, California, I have come in contact with several cases that required a special examination with regard to their mental fitness. The first one was a man of 20 years who was always getting into trouble and not doing his duty. Word was passed that he was a little "off," or that he was a "nut." On going over him, using the Stanford revision of the Binet Tests for the measurement of intelligence, I found that he had a fair average adult intelligence. I made a report of the examination with the suggestion that he be given work that he liked better; since that time he has been get-

Department of Pharmacy and Chemistry

Edited by FRED I. LACKENBACH.

LITTLE PURE ZINC OXIDE ON THE MARKET.

Examinations made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture show that very little zinc oxide on the market in the United States complies with the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. Nearly all of the samples examined contained an excessive amount of lead. The samples were labeled "Not U. S. P.—Containing Small Quantities of Lead," and therefore complied with the Food and Drug Act. The labels on the packages in most instances will probably come to the attention of the druggists, but not to the attention of physicians. The medical profession will therefore not be advised as to whether or not zinc oxide preparations are made from standard ingredients. Conditions may arise where a zinc oxide preparation contaminated with lead may do injury. A limited supply of U. S. P. zinc oxide is available and physicians may protect themselves and their patients from possible injury by calling for such material on their prescriptions.

New Members

Alter, S. M., Los Angeles.
 Bailey, Ellsworth, Berkeley.
 Chapline, F. L., Orange.
 Clark, D. A. Moorpark.
 Cocke, John V., Los Angeles.
 Cope, J. Hal, Pleasanton.
 Curtiss, W. H., San Diego.
 d'Azevedo, Joseph L., Oakland.
 Dietrich, Henry, Los Angeles.
 Early, C. E., Los Angeles.
 Evans, Chesley L., Los Angeles.
 Fibush, Arthur, Oakland.
 Gates, M. G., Los Angeles.
 Granger, Arthur, Los Angeles.
 Hodson, Wm. H., Los Angeles.
 Jones, E. F., Oakland.
 Josephs, Louis, Los Angeles.
 Kalionzes, Constantine R., Los Angeles.
 Kearney, Elizabeth F., Los Angeles.
 Kelley, J. W., Los Angeles.
 Lamoree, Edith A., Ventura.
 Luckie, J. B., Pasadena.
 Macdonald, G. C., San Francisco.
 MacLean, F. Gordon, Oakland.
 McKenna, W. J., Los Angeles.
 Nutting, J. Floyd, Los Angeles.
 Phelan, C. A., San Francisco.
 Pinkham, Chas. B., San Francisco.
 Reeves, J. Walter, Los Angeles.
 Saeger, B. L., Ojai.
 Scatena, F. N., Sacramento.
 Shaffer, Chas. P., San Dimas.
 Skinner, Cynthia A., Los Angeles.
 Smalley, C. A., Los Angeles.
 Smith, Bernard, Los Angeles.
 Toland, C. G., Los Angeles.
 Wythe, Stephen, Oakland.

Transferred

Shrodes, Geo. H., Porterville, from Kern County to Tulare County.

Obituary

Colliver, John Adams, M. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; University of California, San Francisco, 1899; aged 45; a Fellow of the American Medical Association;

instructor in pediatrics in his alma mater; a well known specialist in diseases of children; died in the Angelus Hospital, Los Angeles, August 22, from pneumonia following a surgical operation.

Cornwall, Frank, of San Francisco, died in Sonoma, Cal., on August 30th.

Downie, Cullen L., of Carpinteria, aged 71 years, died December 18, 1916, after a long illness. He was a graduate of the Med. Dept. Univ. of Michigan, '71, and Univ. of Calif., '93.

Follansbee, Elizabeth A., M. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1877; aged 77; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; for twenty-five years professor, and thereafter emeritus professor of diseases of children in the University of Southern California, Los Angeles; said to have been the first woman to practice medicine in southern California; one of the founders of the Hospital for Children, and Training School for Nurses, in San Francisco; died in the psychopathic ward of the Los Angeles County Hospital, August 22.

Grubb, T. Elmer, of Los Angeles, 29 years old, died at his home on August 24, 1917. He had practiced in Los Angeles since graduating from the University of California in 1912, and is survived by a wife and two children.

Kergan, John A., died in San Francisco, on September 25, 1917, of lobar pneumonia.

Knight, Dr. Cameron, of San Francisco, Cal.; California Med. Coll., '92; died at the Old People's Home in San Francisco, on August 28, 1917, aged 86 years.

Lang, James, M. D., Pasadena, Calif.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1879; aged 86; died at his home, September 7, from senile debility.

Mehlman, Emma, M. D., died at her home in Oakland on September 19, 1917; cause of death, acute leukemia. Dr. Mehlman's death is most untimely as she had just completed her studies and had passed the Board and received her license to practice medicine.

Nutting, Charles W., M. D., Etna Mills, Calif.; Atlanta (Ga.) Medical College, 1876; aged 65; a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and past grand master of the F. and A. M. of California; for two years demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater; died at his home, September 20.

Paton, Charles James, M. D., San Francisco; University of California, San Francisco, 1883; surgeon for many years in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and surgeon on the steamer "Peru"; is reported to have died at sea, August 22.

Pyburn, George, M. D., Sacramento, Cal.; Cleveland Univ. of Med. and Surg., Cleveland, Ohio, '59; aged 86; died at his home, July 20th.

Quigley, Dr. John M., of San Francisco, died at St. Mary's Hospital on September 12th, from injuries received when his automobile capsized in Golden Gate Park. He had practiced in San Francisco for the past twenty-five years; was a graduate of the Med. Dept. Willamette Univ., Ore., and of the University of California, '95.

Thompson, Dr. Charles Henry, of Novato; Homo. Med. Coll., Pa., '67; (C) '76; died at his home on August 15th. He practiced in Santa Rosa for years and was a director of the Santa Rosa National and Union Trust Company. He was aged 75 years. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

Weed, Frances Tudor, M. D., Los Angeles; Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, '95; aged 58; formerly deputy health officer of Grand Rapids, Mich.; while crossing a street in Los Angeles, August 3, was crushed between street cars and instantly killed.

Wood, G. N., of Blue Lake, Cal.; Chicago Med. Coll., Ill., '78; (C) '01; has deceased.